necessarily leads to an acquaintance with the literature and culture of the country.

About 52 per cent of the Jews now inhabit countries in which more than two-thirds of the population are agrarian; 11 per cent countries in which the agrarian classes form between one and two-thirds of the population; and 37 per cent countries in which these amount to less than one-third. During recent decades the Jews have moved increasingly from agrarian to partly or predominantly industrial countries, which implies a transition from petty trade and handicrafts to big trade and industry.

Culturally the parts of the world inhabited by Jews can be divided into four areas: Western and Central Europe, including 15-7 per cent of world-Jewry; America and the British Dominions with 32-4 per cent; Eastern Europe and Siberia with 46- 2 per cent; and the Near East and North Africa with 5-7 per cent. The first two areas comprise countries of a higher, and the second two of a lower culture. Whereas in 1870 less than 20 per cent, and in 1900 only 24-5 per cent of all the Jews inhabited the areas of higher culture, by 1933 the percentage had risen to 48-1. As since the War the countries of Eastern Europe and the Near East have made considerable progress in popular education and culture, a further increase in this percentage can be expected, which is important for the assimilation of the Jews to their neighbours, as this naturally increases with the rise of the general cultural level.

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The assimilation of the Jews is strongly influenced by the language of the country they inhabit. As they value a higher culture, they are anxious to learn the language of culturally advanced countries. They show, therefore, a preference for English, German, and French; in recent times, also for Russian, Polish, Magyar, and Czech.